

Council Resolution 864, dated September 15, 1993, the order prohibited the sale or supply by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles, equipment and spare parts, and petroleum and petroleum products to the territory of Angola other than through designated points of entry. The order also prohibited such sale or supply to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola ("UNITA"). United States persons are prohibited from activities that promote or are calculated to promote such sales or supplies, or from attempted violations, or from evasion or avoidance or transactions that have the purpose of evasion or avoidance, of the stated prohibitions. The order authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as might be necessary to carry out the purposes of the order.

1. On December 10, 1993, the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("FAC") issued the UNITA (Angola) Sanctions Regulations (the "Regulations") (58 Fed. Reg. 64904) to implement the President's declaration of a national emergency and imposition of sanctions against Angola (UNITA). There have been no amendments to the Regulations since my report of September 18, 1995.

The Regulations prohibit the sale or supply by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles, equipment and spare parts, and petroleum and petroleum products to UNITA or to the territory of Angola other than through designated points. United States persons are also prohibited from activities that promote or are calculated to promote such sales or supplies to UNITA or Angola, or from any transaction by any United States persons that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in the Executive order. Also prohibited are transactions by United States persons, or involving the use of U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, relating to transportation to Angola or UNITA of goods the exportation of which is prohibited.

The Government of Angola has designated the following points of entry as points in Angola to which the articles otherwise prohibited by the Regulations may be shipped: *Airports*: Luanda and Katumbela, Benguela Province; *Ports*: Luanda and Lobito, Benguela Province; and *Entry Points*: Malongo, Cabinda Province. Although no specific license is required by the Department of the Treasury for shipments to these designated points of entry (unless the item is destined for UNITA), any such

exports remain subject to the licensing requirements of the Departments of State and/or Commerce.

2. The FAC has worked closely with the U.S. financial community to assure a heightened awareness of the sanctions against UNITA—through the dissemination of publications, seminars, and notices to electronic bulletin boards. This educational effort has resulted in frequent calls from banks to assure that they are not routing funds in violation of these prohibitions. United States exporters have also been notified of the sanctions through a variety of media, including special fliers and computer bulletin board information initiated by FAC and posted through the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. Government Printing Office. There have been no license applications under the program.

3. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from September 18, 1995, through March 25, 1996, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to Angola (UNITA) are reported to be about \$226,000, most of which represents wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the U.S. Customs Service, the Office of the Under Secretary for Enforcement, and the Office of the General Counsel) and the Department of State (particularly the Office of Southern African Affairs).

I will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 25, 1996.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the House stands in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1530

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. UPTON) at 3 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m.

## CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2854

Mr. ROBERTS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 2854), to modify the operation of certain agricultural programs:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 104-494)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2854), to modify the operation of certain agricultural programs, having met, after full and

free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE*.—This Act may be cited as the "Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996".

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS*.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

#### TITLE I—AGRICULTURAL MARKET TRANSITION ACT

##### Subtitle A—Short Title, Purpose, and Definitions

Sec. 101. Short title and purpose.

Sec. 102. Definitions.

##### Subtitle B—Production Flexibility Contracts

Sec. 111. Authorization for use of production flexibility contracts.

Sec. 112. Elements of contracts.

Sec. 113. Amounts available for contract payments.

Sec. 114. Determination of contract payments under contracts.

Sec. 115. Payment limitations.

Sec. 116. Violations of contract.

Sec. 117. Transfer or change of interest in lands subject to contract.

Sec. 118. Planting flexibility.

##### Subtitle C—Nonrecourse Marketing Assistance Loans and Loan Deficiency Payments

Sec. 131. Availability of nonrecourse marketing assistance loans.

Sec. 132. Loan rates for marketing assistance loans.

Sec. 133. Term of loans.

Sec. 134. Repayment of loans.

Sec. 135. Loan deficiency payments.

Sec. 136. Special marketing loan provisions for upland cotton.

Sec. 137. Availability of recourse loans for high moisture feed grains and seed cotton.

##### Subtitle D—Other Commodities

#### CHAPTER 1—DAIRY

Sec. 141. Milk price support program.

Sec. 142. Recourse loan program for commercial processors of dairy products.

Sec. 143. Consolidation and reform of Federal milk marketing orders.

Sec. 144. Effect on fluid milk standards in State of California.

Sec. 145. Milk manufacturing marketing adjustment.

Sec. 146. Promotion.

Sec. 147. Northeast Interstate Dairy Compact.

Sec. 148. Dairy export incentive program.

Sec. 149. Authority to assist in establishment and maintenance of one or more export trading companies.

Sec. 150. Standby authority to indicate entity best suited to provide international market development and export services.

Sec. 151. Study and report regarding potential impact of Uruguay Round on prices, income, and Government purchases.

Sec. 152. Promotion of United States dairy products in international markets through dairy promotion program.

#### CHAPTER 2—PEANUTS AND SUGAR

Sec. 155. Peanut program.

Sec. 156. Sugar program.

##### Subtitle E—Administration

Sec. 161. Administration.

Sec. 162. Adjustments of loans.